

We think it will be well for those desirous of promoting the best interests of the Institute to without delay show more consideration for the West for, in our opinion, the longer they shall defer doing so the stronger will be the tendency to become associated with the American Institute rather than with the Canadian.

THE LUCKY JIM MINE IN TRAIL DISTRICT.

IN the *United States Investor* of May 12 there was published an account of an alleged mine—the Lucky Jim—and, incidentally, mention was made of the intention of the “close corporation,” the Lucky Jim Mining Co., Ltd., capitalized at \$1,000,000; par value of the stock \$1 per share, “to sell only a small quantity of stock.” Among the statements made are the following: (1) The Lucky Jim, which promises great richness and value, is located in the famous Trail Creek mining district, noted for its rich, solid, substantial gold and silver mines. (2) It is located in a new district that is developing rapidly and producing some very rich and valuable mines. (3) The famous Granby mines are also in the same vicinity. (4) The Lucky Jim Mining Co. has a natural mill-site and a water power of 10,000-horse power which can be easily developed. Without in any way depreciating the merits of mines in Trail Creek mining division it may be stated that the only producing mines in that division are those in Rossland camp; that these produced in 1905 an aggregate of 330,618 tons (official figures) of ore, and according to the Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for 1905, “the average assay values of the ores of the camp for the year were: Gold, 0.39 oz.; silver, 0.44 oz.; copper, 0.9 per cent.” As regards the new district that is represented as “developing rapidly and producing some very rich and valuable mines,” it is significant that it is not even mentioned in the annual reports to the Department of Mines on Trail Creek division of the gold commissioner for Rossland district. Next, “the famous Granby mines” are about 40 miles in an air line from the stated location of the “Lucky Jim mine.” Finally, since all water within half a dozen miles of Trail available for power purposes has already been taken up by the Canadian Smelting Works and Rossland Power Co., and the supply is still insufficient for the growing requirements of the Trail works, there is little probability that the “Lucky Jim Mining Co.” has secured any water admitting of development of 10,000 h.p. as stated. The publication of these facts may serve to indicate to possible buyers the wisdom of not purchasing the small quantity of stock intended to be sold, but of leaving it to be taken up by the officials of the company, described as: “All high class gentlemen who have put their own money into the enterprise and have absolute faith in it.”

At the annual dinner of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, held in London early in May, the toast of “The Scientific and Technical Societies” was proposed by Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada.

THE STRUCTURAL SURVEY OF ROSSLAND MINING DISTRICT.

PRESS BULLETIN No. 1 of the Geological Survey of Canada contains the following information relative to the structural survey of Rossland camp now in progress:

The work of the Geological Survey party under the charge of Mr. R. W. Brock at Rossland is to be completed during the coming summer, and a monograph, accompanied by numerous maps, plans and illustrations on this important mining camp, will be published as soon as possible after the completion of the field work.

This is the first important investigation of a detailed character undertaken by the Survey, of a mining camp of British Columbia, and the excellent results already obtained from it will surely call for similar investigation of other important camps in that great mining province.

The investigations require an accurate topographical map of the Rossland area, and this is being made, on a large scale, by Mr. W. H. Boyd, while Dr. Young is carefully tracing out the intricate surface geology and collecting specimens of the almost endless variety of rocks found there; to map the position of these accurately it is necessary to examine almost every square yard of the surface.

To Mr. Brock is allotted the underground geology. This entails the careful examination of the walls of all the accessible openings and workings, old and new, in every mine on the camp; these shafts, levels and workings aggregate dozens of miles in length, and as the walls are everywhere covered with dirt and smoke, an examination can only be made foot by foot, by chipping fresh surfaces with the hammer. This work is not only tedious but often dangerous in those workings where the timbering has either been removed or has become rotten, and where a light tap of the hammer may bring down large masses of rock from the roof. The ladders in these old workings are liable to rot, and many a slip is occasioned in this manner.

The result of last season's work justifies the undertaking, showing as it does that the enrichment of the ores came from below, and, in consequence, there is little danger of their value decreasing in depth, as happens when the enrichment of the veins is due to descending waters.

The investigations on the treatment of the lower grade ores point to a satisfactory solution of their treatment, and everything tends to show that Rossland will once more assume its old standing as a camp, but without the accompanying evils of a mining “boom.”

The fortunes of this camp were, as is well known, at a particularly low ebb some two years ago, and both managers and directors were becoming discouraged. It does not in the least detract from the excellent work done by the mine managers when it is affirmed that it was largely on the advice and encouragement given by Mr. Brock that the present successful development and exploration work has been undertaken.